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ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON HOXHA BIRTHDAY

AU101117 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Oct 85

["The Week of Enver Hoxha" -- editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA) -- Today the "Week of Enver Hoxha" begins beginning with today until October 16, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in its editorial, on the day of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The "Week of Enver Hoxha" is organized far and wide the country. [sentence as received] During these days there will be manifested once again the boundless love of the people for the party, for its founder and organiser, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the veneration for his immortal deed, for everything he has done for our people and Albania, for socialism. During these seven days, our people everywhere in enterprises and cooperatives, military units and schools, will live the "Week of Enver Hoxha" chin up and chest out for the victories we have achieved, with firm confidence in the better future.

The love for Enver Hoxha is boundless. It emerged over the stormy years of the anti-fascist national-liberation war and was cultivated in the heart of the people over more than 40 years of new battles and efforts, one more heroical than the other, in the lead of which has always been our beloved leader. This love was fostered by our brave and tested party, which during all its life marched without deviating from the road of Marxism-Leninism according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. With this love in the heart, our people will honour and respect eternally Enver Hoxha, his brilliant deed. But as Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "the greatest honour for the deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the most profound gratitude for everything he has done for our party and people," is to march resolutely on his revolutionary road, to master and carry into practice his immortal teachings, to work and build as he for the cause of socialism, for the communist ideals." This is the tremendous promise of the working class and cooperativist peasantry, of all the people to march on the road opened by our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

It has become a custom for our people to see to the great events with an intensive work. As is known, the September-October period is proclaimed a period of great mobilisation and applying the revolutionary slogan "Standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" ever greater successes and results were attained in all the fields. Such full of intensive work and successes will be also the week on the eve of this anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Tidings on important achievements come everyday from the south to the north, everywhere where people work and build. Tidings come also from the plains, on maize and cotton, sugar beet and tobacco, from the mines and Koman. The mines, without mentioning all of them, that of Mbroje-Drenove in Korca and Alarup in Pogradec, etc., have perceptibly fulfilled the tasks of the coal extraction. The mines of Bater and Bulqize have their daily taks of chrome extraction 40 per cent higher and are rhythmically realising them. The collectives of the metallurgical combine at Elbasan and of the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine are overfulfilling production. Such achievements are satisfactory and joyful. All these successes are attained in the situation of extraordinary difficulty caused by the long drought. But our joy, enthusiasm and achievements will be still greater; numerous than ever before over the "Week of Enver Hoxha"; they will be a crowning of the efforts and general mobilisation to see to this memorable event with great victories in every field, particularly in production. [sentence as received]

As a rarely [as received] on other celebrations, "The Week of Enver Hoxha" will be crowded with political-ideological, scientific, cultural-artistic, sports activities. The extraordinary revolutionary life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha for nearly half a century will be the main theme these days ZERI I POPULLIT stresses further on. On a national scale political and scientific sessions and conferences on different aspects of the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha will be held and various exhibitions of arts and culture will be opened. Scores of exhibitions of figurative and photographic arts will be opened in the districts, a number of documentary films shot by "New Albania" film studio will be screened in hundreds and hundreds of cinematographic performance which will be organised in the context of the film series "Enver and Albania." The publishing houses are making preparations to release new publications, hundreds of mass excursions and marches will be made to historic sites which are linked with the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, alpinists and amateurs of alpinism, thousands of youth will conquer this week 77 peaks of our mountains, songs for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha will be performed on the stages and squares of the villages and cities. This broad range and variety of activities will constitute among others an outbreak of the creativeness by the greatest artist, the people. They will be also an expression of the profound love and respect for the immortal name and deed of Enver Hoxha.

It's the first year we celebrate the birthday of our unforgettable leader without him. However, just as they knew how to turn the great grief over the grave loss into extraordinary strength, our people, young and old, will also turn the 77th anniversary of the birth of our great teacher and all coming anniversaries into a genuine political manifestation of unity and love for the party.

"The week of Enver Huxha" will become part of the great festivities celebrated by our entire people. On this occasion, they will draw once again the balance sheet to determine what has been done and what remains to be done in order to implement the instructions and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the best possible way and deserve the lofty title "standard bearers in implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha." During the "Week of Enver Hoxha" which starts today, the party, all the communists, workers, peasants, our intelligentsia, men, women, youth, our entire people will make once again the solemn pledge to march forever on the road of Enver by adhering to his teachings. They will also express their determination to always militate like loyal soldiers on the brilliant path of socialism on which we are guided by the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, in order to make our beloved homeland, Albania stronger, more beautiful and the life of our people more prosperous and happier, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes.

MALILE RETURNS AFTER ATTENDING UN OPENING

AU101111 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 10 Oct

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, who attended the proceedings of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly returned home on October 9.

ALIA GREETS ARTISTS-WRITERS JUBILEE MEETING

AU080856 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia Addressed to the Writers and Artists Jubilee Meeting on Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 8 (ATA) -- On occasion of 40th anniversary of the founding of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania a jubilee meeting was held at the Hall of the Higher Institute of Arts in the capital yesterday afternoon. It was attended by writers, artists, working people of cultural and artistic institutions, the publishing houses, young creators and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the first secretary of the party committee of the Tirana District, Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Jashar Menzelxhiu and other comrades.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Foto Cami read out the greeting of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed to the writers and artists on occasion of 40th anniversary of the creation of the Writers and Artists' League.

With a special feeling of satisfaction I join you today, the greeting says among others, in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Writers' League. Commemorating now this unforgettable anniversary we recall those heroic days after the liberation of Albania when the party and our great and glorious Comrade Enver Hoxha called on the partisan and progressive writers to unite together and put their pens in service of the construction of the new Albania, its defence and flourishing.

The veteran writers, who founded the Writers' League at that time, responded to the demands and orientations of the party with an open heart, revolutionary conscience and patriotic inspiration. Their contribution in creation and developing our new literature has been great.

During the 40 years of its life, the Writers League became an organisation that includes all the creators of art, an important center of their ideological and professional education, a militant association that fights for a genuine artistic, ideologically pure, inspiring and mobilizing creativeness. Its growth is one of the best testimonies to the development of our socialist culture, to the economic progress of the country, the general emancipation of our society.

Our writers and artists have given the people outstanding literary artistic creations which have reflected truthfully the heroic struggle of the masses to safeguard the gains of the revolution and for the construction of socialism, which have typified and raised higher the creative work of our people, their patriotism, nobility and bravery.

The creativeness of our writers and artists stands out for its realism, its sound ideological content, its popular spirit and profound national character, its humanism and internationalism.

The party and the people are convinced, the greeting continues further on, that in the future our writers and artists will create better works. The more we advance on the road of socialism, the higher the cultural educational level of our people and political ideological consciousness, the more the responsibility of the artist as a citizen and creator is enhanced.

The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which constitute a broad permanent program for all our artists and writers, serve as a great ideological and cultural treasure for the education and formation of the creative force. The acquisition of these teachings is a sure guaranty for the progress and flourishing of our socialist art.

This marked jubilee provides me with the opportunity, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and in my name personally, to convey to the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, to all our creators the ardent revolutionary greetings and the best wishes for fresh greater achievements in their noble and respected work, the greeting said in conclusion.

The greeting was received with fiery applauses for the party of labour. The speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the Writers' and Artists League Dritero Agolli who said among others that the greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the love, concern and great respect of the party for our creative work, for all of us who have been gathered in the festive meeting and for all the writers and artists throughout the country.

The creation of the Writers and Artists' League 40 years ago, Comrade Dritero Agolli said further on, was a marked event in the spiritual life of the country, a political, cultural and artistic event of a particular importance. For the first time in the history of the Albanian literature the writers were ranked in such an organisation which would contribute to the creation of their political, ideological spiritual and esthetic unity in service of the progress of socialist culture at the beginning the Writers' League had only 70 members, whereas today, in its 40th anniversary, it has 1962 creators in all the branches of literature and arts. It is characterized by a prosperous creativeness and conducts a wide political, social, artistic and cultural activity. Now all kinds of artistic genres, from the verse to poem, from the stories to novels, from the song to the opera, are cultivated.

Then Comrade Rita Marko handed over the decoration "Order of Flag" that the Presidium of the People's Assembly awards to the Writers' and Artists' League on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding for the great contribution in reflecting with truthfulness and revolutionary spirit the socialist reality and the heroic past of our people, serving as a hearth of the ideoaesthetic formation of the creators of all generations. Also 64 writers, poets, composers, painters, sculptors and other creators from different fields of art were awarded the "Order of Flag", "The Order of the Red Flag of Labour" and "Naim Frasheri Order".

DISTRICTS REPORT TO ALIA ON AGRICULTURE

Reports on Cotton Yields

AU091411 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Great Success of Cotton Cultivators -- the Plan of Cotton Production Fulfilled Ahead of Schedule" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- The districts of Berat, Durres, Lushnja and Fier fulfilled the plan of cotton production on October 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

This is a great success of the cultivators of this important industrial crops. The party committee and the executive committee of the Berat District People's Council, the Bureau of the Party Committee of Durres District, the plenum of the Party Committee and the People's Council of the District of Lushnje, the representatives of the cotton cultivators of the District of Fier inform the party and our entire people of this happy news through the letters they have sent these days to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia. Until these days in the District of Berat there were picked up averagely 15.3 quintals of cotton per hectare, the districts of Lushnje and Durres 15 quintals per hectare and the district of Fier 14.7 quintals per hectare thus realising the annual plan of the cotton production. So far on a national scale there have been picked up 14,000 tons of cotton more than the same period last year. There is still an abundant production of cotton in the plains and work is going on in all the economies that cultivate it to pick, process and deliver the production over the plan.

Vlore on Crop Production

AU091412 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 9 Oct 85

["The District of Vlore Fulfilled the Maize Production Plan" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- After realising the plans of wheat and vegetable production for the 9 month period, the cooperativists and working people of the agricultural enterprises of the District of Vlore scored a new success: They fulfilled the production plan and attained the planned yield in maize. It was the highest yield so far in this district in the whole 3,000 hectare area. The yield in some 30 per cent on the plots, where the advanced technology was applied, was 10-20 quintals per hectare over the average yield taken in every economy. The district party committee informed the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia of this important success in a letter they have sent him these days.

RRUGA E PARTISE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU051932 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 8 for Aug 85 pp 37-45

[Hasan Banja and Priamo Bollano article: "The Harmonization of the Intensive and Extensive Way in the Development of the Economy -- An Important Factor in Raising Production and Its Efficiency"]

[Excerpts] A correct Marxist-Leninist concept has been created on the basis of the theoretical thinking of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and on the revolutionary experience of our socialist construction, and correct practices have been adopted for social production development, harmonizing the intensive and extensive roads for the development of our socialist economy. Comrade Enver's illuminating ideas, reflected in the series of his works, and particularly in his major work "On the Seventh 5-Year Plan," and "Thoughts on the Outline of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90)" which was handed over in December 1984, are of great importance in raising the social production with the least expenditure in both live and materialized work, and for the most rational use of our country's natural wealth.

It has been calculated that over the entire 40-year period of the development of our economy the increase in the social product from the increase in the number of workers -- that is, on the road of extensive development -- has averaged about 40-50 percent, while 50-60 percent has resulted from the increase in social productivity -- that is, on the road of intensive development -- not to mention the considerable qualitative improvements that have taken place in the structure of the social product.

This has led to increased productivity, a reduction in production and distribution costs, and improvement of the efficiency of our socialist economy.

Generalizing what constitutes the distinguishing characteristic of our economic development over a longer period, the party has recently again criticized all manifestations of unilaterialism, all inclinations to view the intensification of the economy as being separated from the utilization of existing possibilities for its extensive development. In this context, the party has criticized the tendencies, which have been observed, for premature modernizations, of making investment to expand and modernize the material basis in industry and agriculture without fully utilizing the existing capacities. Shortcomings of this nature have also been observed in the course of drafting the outlines of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) and of the 1986 draft plan. These shortcomings are being eliminated in the current stage of the drafting of the 1986 plan and of the plan for the coming 5-year period.

In our socialist economy the harmonization of the intensive and extensive ways of development is concretized in the drafting and implementation of the plans in accordance with the particularities of every branch, every economic enterprise, and every agricultural cooperative. We are not talking here about mere technical-economic calculations, but about problems with primarily an ideopolitical substance, problems pertaining to the party's economic policy and which directly influence the pace of development of material production. The aim of all this work is to find and pursue those roads leading to increased production, to the constant reduction of production costs per unit of production, to increased revenues, and to the fulfillment of the rising needs of society as a whole.

The 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum instructed once again that in addition to taking care to more fully utilize the extensive factors of the utilization of live work by reducing or completely eliminating losses of working time, attention must also never be withdrawn from the better utilization of the intensive factors through a qualitative improvement of norms and of the organization of labor, the increased degree of mechanization, and so forth, which lead to a rapid increase in labor productivity. We stress this also because in some branches of material production, the increase in production has been mainly a result of the increased number of working people. Such a manifestation cannot fail to also result in upsetting the correct proportions that have been established between the product for personal use and the product for society, thus reducing society's accumulation capacities.

The data available and various analyses show that there are numerous reserves with regard to the utilization of productive capacities. In recent years, the production funds in some branches of the economy have increased more rapidly than the increase in social production, whereas the latter and the financial revenues for every 100 leks of investment have declined. There are surely a number of factors for this, but taking into consideration the relatively brief period over which we are making this comparison, as well as the fact that by now a multibranched structure has been created in our economy, it is difficult to explain the decline in the aforementioned efficiency indicators solely or mainly with the changes in the structure of the social product. We are of the opinion that the worsening of these indicators in some enterprises and branches of the economy is primarily a result of the failure to fully and efficiently utilize the existing production capacities.

The failure to utilize all production capacities harms the economy in that it freezes funds and fails to reach the planned level of accumulation. In this connection we believe that the increase of that part of accumulation used to increase circulation funds [fonde qarkulluese] and the reserves of raw and other materials, particularly in the engineering, plastics, construction materials, textile, and other industries, would be of economic interest. In these sectors production capacities are not fully utilized owing to shortages of raw materials.

The production apparatus currently available to our economy is generally new. It is in a position to meet a large proportion of the needs of socialist extended reproduction even in the future. Therefore, before planning for the use of accumulation for new investments, to set up new production capacities, it is necessary to think about and to implement concrete measures with regard to the full and rational utilization of existing production capacities. In the eighth 5-year period, the way to raise social production will continue to be that of the rational utilization of existing production capacities, without relinquishing reconstructions, as well as the construction of new capacities.

A study and analysis of the consumption of fundamental production funds on the basis of their structure shows that machinery and equipment have a higher rate of obsolescence than other elements. This raises the need to give priority particularly to the reconstruction of major sections and plant aggregates in existing technological lines, which requires fewer investments, can be completed more rapidly, and has a higher rate of efficiency.

The thrifty and complete utilization of raw and other materials -- electricity, fuels, and so forth -- constitutes another very important aspect in strengthening the regimen of thrift. It is cheaper to use materials thriftily and completely than to effect new investments to increase the volume of material values. Thus, for example, the consumption of electricity per unit of production in 1984, compared with 1980, was reduced by 13.2 percent; the reduction per unit of national revenue was 9.2 percent; while the expenditure carried out by society to achieve these savings were minimal compared to the colossal expenditure that would have been needed to secure additional sources of energy had the 1980 consumption norms remained constant.

The harmonization of the intensive and extensive roads of development has its own specific characteristics in every branch of the national economy. Consequently, the work for the utilization of existing reserves must be built in accordance with these characteristics.

The socialist system of the economy creates great superiorities in the field of the harmonization of the intensive and extensive roads of development not only in industry and agriculture but in construction, transportation, and the service sectors. The party poses to the economic, technical, and natural sciences the task of making an even greater contribution to the utilization of these reserves in the interest of raising production and its efficiency and to increasingly better meet the growing needs of society with the least expenditure of social labor.

ANTONOV TOO 'STRAINED' TO APPEAR IN ROME COURT

AU101947 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rome, October 10, (spec. corr. Nencho Khranov and BTA corr. Khristo Petrov) -- At the opening of today's 50th hearing of the Rome criminal court trying the second case on the papal assassination attempt, Presiding Judge Severino Santiapichi read the following letter from the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov addressed to the presiding judge, to the jurors and to the prosecutor: "Three years have already passed since my unjust arrest on the charges of having perpetrated a monstrous crime with which I have nothing to do. I am being slandered by a man whom I have never seen. As a result of this my state of health has deteriorated and in spite of my wish to cooperate with judiciary, which I have always done, unfortunately I am no longer in a state to continue to answer as I would like the questions of the court and, at present, to appear before the court. I confirm all testimony I have given at the investigation and the specifications I have made before the court. I have informed my lawyers of my decision and asked them to explain my reasons for it.

Professor Guiseppe Consolo, Antonov's counsel for the defence, gave a well grounded explanation to the decision of his client. He pointed out that at the very beginning of the trial it was necessary to have the opinion of expert physicians in order to determine Sergey Antonov's actual state of health.

"It is a fact that Sergey Antonov is strained and that he has spent three years in prison. He was strained from the very first day and you must remember that he was not in a state to utter the few words which he intended to say before the Court in order to declare his innocence which is a principal right of all defendants", Prof Consolo said.

"From the very beginning of the trial Sergey Antonov tried to continue to cooperate with the judiciary as he had done during the three-year investigation", the lawyer continued. "We cannot say that Sergey Antonov does not want to cooperate with the judiciary because he has always given explicit answers during the investigation. Maybe it would have been better for him to keep quiet like his accuser Agca does. In the records of Sergey Antonov's evidence you will not see answers such as "I do not wish to answer" or "I am using my sacred right to not answer the question". But Agca himself, the "accused", says "I have no intention of answering". In all investigative records you will come to such indicative phrases said by Agca: "I am using my right of defence", and it is difficult to understand what kind of defence he means or: "I refuse to answer", Prof Consolo said.

The lawyer recalled that Antonov has been accused in spite of the fact that he is innocent, and such an accusation can crush any man.

"Some may be surprised," Mr Consolo stressed, "that Antonov is in no condition to speak. I, for one, am surprised that he did manage to answer so long.

"That Antonov is already at the end of his tether does not mean that the defense is playing some move. It is not a question of unwillingness on the part of Antonov but rather of his inability to answer," stressed the defence lawyer. Mr Consolo recalled that in the course of three days Antonov has been tying to answer the questions of the court. "Even though the questions were put to him calmly, these questions, which would not baffle any defendant in a normal condition, acquired such a gravity for Sergey Antonov that he felt ill at the mere thought that he was asked something," Mr Consolo said. "And the Court's questions were quite innocent. This comes to suggest that his health condition really does not allow him to go on cooperating with the court.

"There is a very important point in Sergey Antonov's letter: "I will confirm all testimony I have given at the investigation and the specification I have made before the courts.' He hopes and will keep on hoping that he will be in a condition to cooperate with the court. At this stage, however, his presence here would be useless. Thus, Antonov did not appear in the courtroom, and his lawyers immediately acknowledged both the legality and the expedience of his decision," the lawyer pointed out.

"Let us hope he will be able to come back soon," Mr Consolo went on to say. "But why was it that the defence has accepted, I would even say with some relief, this decision prompted by Antonov's mental state? He has not managed to give it a thorough consideration, but we did : Why should a defendant be made to attend when he has always been willing to cooperate with the court, while it was in this same courtroom that Agca said, 'I will not answer questions from the defence'? And why then should our client sit in the witness chair to answer when his health condition prevents him from it? This would be unacceptable indeed. Exceedingly grave accusations have been hurled against Antonov in the course of three years. Let us try and refrain from using in bad faith his failute to appear in court and charge him with yet another groundless accusation," the defence lawyer said in conclusion.

Prosecutor Marini raised no objection against the exercise of Sergey Antonov's statutory right but insisted that he be made to attend confrontations with Agca.

After deliberations, the court granted Sergey Antonov's declaration. The court further ruled that Antonov be brought to the courtroom only when necessary. During possible confrontations he may be asked only specific questions concerning his position.

Lawyer Rossi, counsel for the defence of Ayvazov and Vasilev, then requested the court to admit into evidence the testimony of Giovanni Pandico, given on April 4, 1985, at the trial in Naples, along with other court hearing records revealing the events in the Ascoli Piceno prison on the eve of Agca's "repentance" and his recruitment by Super Sismi and the Camorra to testify for the "Bulgarian connection" version as a "star witness for the prosecution". The court reled that these documents be admitted into evidence and included the case records.

ACHILLE LAURO HIJACKING, U.S. RESPONSE VIEWED

Incident 'Suited Israel'

AU110953 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Oct 85 p 7

["D.A."-signed commentary: "Who Is Muddying the Waters? A New Terrorist Act in the Mediterranean: Ship Hijacked, Hostages Held"]

[Text] On 1 October Israeli fighter-bombers (with direct assistance from the United States) bombed the PLO headquarters in the suburbs of the Tunisian capital. More than 70 people perished during the bombing. In this way Israel confirmed that it continues to pursue a dangerous, risky policy which is aptly and precisely termed "state terrorism."

Understandably, the whole world has condemned this act of aggression. (Although the United States has "propped up" Israel in the pronouncements of its top representatives, during the voting in the UN Security Council it did not dare to use its right to veto when the resolution which condemns Israel was being approved.)

Only a few days later we have yet another reprehensible act of terrorism: The Italian liner Achille Lauro, with 440 people on board, was hijacked by still-unknown commandos on its route between Alexandria and Port Said. Through their act the terrorists wanted to obtain the release of 50 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel, and threatened to destroy the ship with explosives if the demand was not met.

The Western information media present the hijackers as Palestinians, but both the PLO and other Palestinian organizations resolutely condemn this act and disassociate themselves from it.

In view of Israel's terrorist act of 1 October, this nevertheless could be a provocation planned [zosnovana] by the Israeli secret service. Like so many times in the past, its aim could be to discredit the PLO and the Palestinians in general; to further exacerbate the Mideast situation; and also to again endeavor to draw the troops of the United States and of other NATO countries into the area.

According to yesterday's agency reports, the hijackers, over the ship's radio, asked the Egyptian authorities to mediate with the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, and the FRG in Cairo. Earlier reports said that the hijackers requested the Syrian authorities to mediate, and threatened to start executing the American and British hostages if their demands were not met.

There is no doubt that this act of piracy has considerably increased tension in the area. The Italian Government consulted all Mediterranean governments about the situation; moreover, the Italian Armed Forces were put on the alert. The United States, too, has adopted measures which have not been in any way specified. However, according to the statement of Larry Speakes, White House press secretary, the United States does not intend to negotiate with the hijackers.

According to the latest reports, the hijackers have surrendered. But despite this it is obvious that this act of terrorism suited Israel, and thus also those forces in the Middle East which are constantly striving to frustrate even the smallest signs of a solution of the situation in that part of the world.

U.S. Claims 'Right' To Act

LD111024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, Washington -- After it seemed that the affair of the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro had ended, the situation has once again become dramatic. Egypt, which was detaining the sea terrorists, decided to hand them over to the PLO to put them on trial itself. This was, however, not to the liking of the White House. After a number of telephone calls between President Reagan and the Italian Premier Craxi, it was finally decided that the terrorists should be tried by Italian or American authorities. The United States immediately undertook first steps in this direction. The Egyptian Boeing 707 aircraft with the hijackers on board, which was en route to Tunis, was attacked by fighter planes from the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga and forced to head toward Sicily, where it was forced to land at an American base. Meanwhile, the terrorists, according to informed reports, have been handed over to Italian authorities. This has all happended, as announced by the spokesman of the White House, Larry Speakes, on the basis of the alleged right of the United States to take action anywhere in the world against international terrorism.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S BIRLEA

LD102204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received today in Hrzan Palace in Prague Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In the discussion, the two representatives praised the results achieved in the development of relations between both countries and exchanged information on the coordination of national economic plans for the next 5 years. Attention was paid to further widening and deepening cooperation in production and specialization, which is one of the most important paths leading toward intensifying the national economy and increasing the volume of exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Romania.

INDRA, GDR'S GERLACH STRESS COOPERATION

LD101704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Today, in Prague, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party in Germany. In the course of their discussion the two representatives appreciated the all-around development of the mutually advantageous friendly relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries. They also exchanged views on the present complex situation in international relations and appreciated highly the latest constructive proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev for the solution of the most pressing current problems.

Alois Indra and Manfred Gerlach stressed the importance of the joint activity and cohesion of the two countries in their efforts for the preservation of peace on the European continent.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO GREECE

FRG Television Interview

DW101229 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1200 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Interview with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker by correspondent Knut Terjung, in Athens on 10 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Terjung] What, Mr State Council Chairman, do you anticipate politically from your visit to Greece?

[Honecker] Above all, further understanding and the development of our struggle for safeguarding peace, meaning the prevention of nuclear inferno. This seems to me to be the decisive element in the present situation. Everything else emerges from that.

[Terjung] You will not be surprised, Mr Honecker, that I, as a West German journalist, ask you: When will you come to Bonn?

[Honecker] I do not know myself.

[Terjung] On what does it depend?

[Honecker] Obviously it depends on Bonn, not on me. But we have agreed when the time comes a date will be set.

[Terjung] Thank you. Could it be before the end of this year?

[Honecker] There is no telling what can happen before the end of the year. We hope that great decisions will be taken this year, at least decisions against SDI, meaning against the arms buildup and the extension of the arms race into space. This seems to be the decisive issue for mankind and not my visit to Bonn.

[Terjung] But you are expected there.

[Honecker] Yes, I noticed that this week, even in Yugslavia.

[Terjung] How is that?

[Honecker] People from Osnabrueck and Frankfurt/Main greeted me very cordially and also asked me this question.

[Terjung] Thank you very much, and much success for your visit here.

[Honecker] You are welcome.

Talks With Papandreou

LD101800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a detailed exchange of views in his residence on the morning of 10 October with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The discussion focused on the tense international situation and on the state of relations between the GDR and Greece and their prospects. The members of Erich Honecker's official delegation and leading representatives of Greece were also present at the talks. The two sides started their discussions as a single group and continued them in smaller groups.

In their discussion of the international situation the two sides agreed that this continues to give serious cause for concern. Opposition to the plans for the militarization of space must be regarded as the most important problem today. A realization of these plans will give the arms race totally new, still more dangerous dimensions.

Both statesmen expressed the conviction that an improvement of the international situation is possible if all reasonable and realistic forces unite in their efforts. In this context, Erich Honecker voiced his high esteem for the Delhi declaration of six heads of state and government, signed by Andreas Papandreou among others. He stressed that the states of the socialist community have also recently stepped up their diverse, constructive steps and joint efforts to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space. The untiring peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, in particular the comprehensive peace program which Mikhail Gorbachev presented to the French National Assembly, are an encouragement to all forces that are seriously concerned with safeguarding peace.

In their discussion, Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou emphatically supported the proposals that were directed toward a freeze of all nuclear and chemical weapons. The activities of both states for the creation of such zones were assessed by the two men as a specific contribution they are making in the struggle of all forces for peace.

The two politicians reaffirmed the need to settle contentious international issues by peaceful means. Erich Honecker emphatically supported all activities and initiatives aimed at transforming the Mediterranean from an area of military and political confrontation and tensions into a zone of lasting peace, security, and cooperation. He strongly condemned the one-sided proclamation of the "Turkish Republic of Nothern Cyprus", and all unlawful steps toward its further institutionalization. The main prerequisites for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus question are the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the dissolution of foreign military bases, and the ending of external interference. Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's position that the convening of a representative international conference within the framework of the United Nations can contribute to a solution of the Cyprus question.

Both sides declared solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples. Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou strongly condemned the inhuman apartheid system in South Africa. They expressed support for the efforts of the Contadora states to contribute to a just political settlement in Central America.

Referring to bilateral relations, Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stated that as a result of their meeting last year in Berlin, they are developing continuously and stably. Cooperation is developing in a dynamic way in all spheres. The concluded treaties and agreements, which are being swiftly implemented, formed a solid basis for this.

The two men devoted special attention to trade and economic relations: The two sides agreed that possibilities still exist for expanding cooperation in this sphere to mutual benefit.

The plenary session of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly and open atmosphere, was attended on the GDR side by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, secretary of state, head of the chancery of the state council chairman; and Horst Brie, GDR ambassador to the Greek Republic.

On the Greek side, by Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, deputy prime minister; Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister; Konstandinos Simitis, minister of national economy; Yeoryios Katsifaris, deputy minister of commerce; Konstandinos Georgiou, general secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Andonios Koundakis, Greek ambassador to the GDR; Khristos Makhairitsas, director of the prime minister's diplomatic office; Yiannis Papanikolaou, the prime minister's advisor on economic affairs; and Yeoryios Vandalis, director of the diplomatic cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mittag Meets Counterparts

LD101652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- During Erich Honecker's state visit to Greece, Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held talks in Athens today with the Greek deputy prime Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos about the state of and the prospects of economic relations between the GDR and the Greek Republic. Greek Minister of National Economy Prof Konstandinos Simitis and member of the GDR Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Beil took part in the meeting.

During the meeting, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, both sides assessed the results achieved in economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that cooperation has undergone particularly dynamic development since the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in July 1984 in the GDR.

Intensive meetings at government level, as well as stronger contacts between the economic circles of both countries, have effectively promoted this development.

Foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR are participating in important investments in Greece in the fields of information technology, opencast mining equipment, and power technology.

The two sides said the necessary framework for deepening economic cooperation was created with the signing of the long-term agreement on the development of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation during the state visit, as well as of the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation presented in July 1984.

The two sides emphasized that new impulses for the further development of bilateral economic relations will result from the meetings between SED Central Committee General ecretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, and Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis, as well as with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

This created more favorable conditions for an increase in reciprocal exports as well as an intensification of industrial and technological cooperation between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and Greek firms. They emphasized that there are many starting points for the further development of economic cooperation. They agreed on concrete measures to realize the proposed high targets.

Luncheon Toasts

LD102208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Deputy Greek Prime Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos gave a luncheon in honor of Erich Honecker and the members of his official delegation Thursday in Athens. It was attended on the Greek side by other members of the government and by President of the Chamber of Deputies, Ioannis Alevras.

In a toast the Greek politician praised the visit by Erich Honecker because it is important not only for the development of relations between the two countries, but also for the efforts of both sides to contribute to the promotion of detente, dialogue, the reduction of arms, and the strengthening of peace. The Greek people recognize and respect Erich Honecker's steadfast struggle against fascism and war, for peace, and the welfare of his people.

In his response, Erich Honecker stated that relations between the GDR and Greece are developing in an exemplary manner in the spirit of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. These relations entered a new phase after the visit by Prime Minister Papandreou to the GDR last year. Referring to his talks with leading Greek public figures in Athens, Erich Honecker said that the safeguading of peace was the focus of the exchange of views. The latter demonstrated the shared conviction that everything must be done to save mankind from destruction and preserve world peace.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD102238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister, and his Greek counterpart, Karolos Papoulias, met on 10 October for a comprehensive exchange of views on the present state and future shaping of relations between the GDR and Greece. The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between the two states were developing dynamically on a firm foundation. They emphasized the great value of the expansion of cooperation for the peoples of the two states and underlined their wish to resolutely exploit existing reserves for even better cooperation in politics, economy, culture, science, and technology, the health care system, and transport. The two sides stressed the value of a trusting dialogue at the highest level. They expressed the conviction that the GDR and Greece, which belong to different social systems and opposing military alliances, will make a contribution to the reduction of confrontation in international relations through this dialogue, which is conducted because of the shared concern for the maintenance of world peace.

Oskar Fischer and Karolos Papoulias stressed the need, in view of the continuing serious problems in international affairs, to channel efforts by all states and peoples to prevent the preparation of a "star wars," which threatens all life on earth, and to halt the arms race on earth.

They underscored their joint hope that the forthcoming summit meeting between the USSR and the United States will introduce the change that all peoples long for from arms escalation and confrontation to concrete disarmament agreements and peaceful cooperation. The consultations of the two ministers proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and reflected the constructive spirit in which Erich Honecker's state visit to Greece is passing.

Economic Agreements Signed

LD102150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- The official talks between Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou, which started on the morning of 10 October with the participation of public figures from the two countries, were successfully concluded the same evening. The two sides agreed on a joint communique, which is to be published in Berlin on 11 October.

At the end of the discussions, a 10-year agreement on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation was signed in the presence of Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou. The document was initialled by Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Professor Kostandinos Simitis, minister of the national economy of the Greek Republic.

The signing of the agreement on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation has established an important condition for the further development of economic relations between the GDR and Greece. The conclusion of this agreement is an expression of the interest of the two governments in expanding and deepening economic relations on a stable and long-term foundation.

After that, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986, 1987, and 1988.

As a result of the consultations and negotiations with the Greek Government, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and Prof Konstandinos Simitis, minister of the national economy, also signed an agreement for the development of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the GDR and the Greek Republic in 1985 and 1986, and an agreement for the GDR to deliver rail cars to Greece.

Papandreou Toast

LD110300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2104 GMT 10 Oct 85

["Text" of toast by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at official dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, in Athens on 10 October]

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Seldom have I had the pleasure and honor of hosting such a person, a European, as the chairman of the Council of State, Mr Honecker, who has waged and continues to wage so many struggles. Allow me to emphasize that what is special about our guest is that he was imprisoned for 10 years because of his struggle against fascism. Our country knows this, and it knows how to pay tribute to this.

As you know, Mr Honecker's book "From My Life" has been published in Greek, and I had the honor of writing the foreword.

Undoubtedly, especially since my visit of just over a year ago to Mr Honecker's country, relations between our countries have been developing at a constantly increasing rate and in an impressive fashion. This, our second meeting on the occasion of the visit of the Council of State chairman and his entourage to Greece, does indeed open up new perspectives for long term cooperation, which is not restricted to trade, but also encompasses the industrial-technological sector and, I would like to say, especially the modern, revolutionary technology.

As is known, the GDR has registered mighty achievements in the technological sphere. It knows how to integrate and develop the new technologies of microelectronics and information technology, to mention just some areas, in a way that makes possible an extremely fruitful cooperation with those of us who struggle to introduce the new technology and to make use of the technological revolution that is taking place today on our planet.

I want to stress another aspect of this developing cooperation. Our two countries belong to a divided Europe inherited from World War II, two different camps. We believe that the creation, the building of a bridge across the dividing line, the effort to develop relations in all spheres of human activity, represent a concrete and important contribution to promoting detente, peace, and disarmament, to create a new climate, which I believe the two peoples are striving to consolidate on the European Continent.

This is, with some interruptions, the continuation of the path of the Greek nation that has lasted for at least 21 years. We have indeed made considerable progress in the development of close cooperation and friendship in the Balkans. The Balkans, once the powderkeg of Europe, is today a symbol of cooperation.

I would like to stress that our two countries are united in the firm will to put an end to the course of arms escalation and to promote detente and peace. Our peoples are also united by the joint conviction that peace is the most important thing in the world, because it is decisive for the survival of mankind. Therefore, we welcome all efforts directed towards ending nuclear weapon tests and preventing the production of new, more terrible nuclear weapons and the militarization of space. These are standpoints the Greek Government is known for within the framework of the "Group of Six," as this cooperation is officially called. Morever, it is these very standpoints which the Government of the GDR also clearly and unambiguously supports.

I want to stress the sincere wish of both governments that the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev represents the start of a new period, a period in which we, superpowers and small countries, work towards a common goal: the consolidation of peace, economic progress, and the solution of the North-South problem.

Without a doubt, both governments are aware of the need to unite in pointing out that the sources of conflict that exist today, and that are on the increase, such as the Middle East problem, the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Latin America, the apartheid policy in South Africa, and others which I will not name, could possibly lead to military confrontation on our planet. And we are agreed that we small countries must make a contribution to their prevention, although we do not act on the assumption that our contribution is of strategic significance. At any event, though, it serves the cause of peace, detente, and disarmament.

The extremely fruitful talks we and our two delegations have held during the past 2 days have produced extraordinarily positive results for both sides. I would like to express our particular pleasure and regard for a passage in the joint communique concerning the Republic of Cyprus. The stance of the government of the GDR is fully and completely in accord with ours: a unified, independent Cyprus without foreign troops. This stance also applies to the pseudostate in the north. It is a stance which I can say I have never before heard more clearly stated by a European statesman. For that reason I would like to express the sincere thanks of our people for the clarity with which a fundamental problem of the Greek nation, namely the independence of the Republic of Cyprus, has been approached.

For this, Mr State Council Chairman, I thank you most particularly, and I want to stress at the same time that we wish for such meetings more frequently; I am convinced that prospects for fruitful cooperation truly exist.

Honecker Toast

LD110312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2247 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Toast by Erich Honecker at official dinner given in his honor by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens on 10 October]

[Text] Athens, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to thank you most cordially for the words you have directed to me and the people of the GDR. I regard these words as a declaration of love to our people, which answers it with equally great love. I am deeply convinced that a new stage in the relations between the GDR and Greece will be introduced because of our successful discussions. Our talks centered on the preservation and securing of peace and the expansion of bilateral relations between the GDR and Greece. Inthe interest of preserving the values of mankind, we have agreed to work even more resolutely for an end to the arms race, for an end to arming in space and on earth.

I want shortly before the conclusion of our official visit to thank you cordially in my name and in the name of those accompanying me once again for the invitation and for the hospitality which has surrounded us everywhere. Our interesting and valuable talks in Berlin a year ago have found their continuation here in Athens, once again in a spirit of mutual understanding. It has been confirmed once more how extraordinarily useful and fruitful our dialogue is for the relations between our states and peoples, and for the contribution of our countries to the improvement of the international situation.

I am taking home with me deep impressions and moving memories of my meeting with your country and its people. We have experienced ourselves the humanist traditions of the Greek people, its immeasurable contribution to the treasury of world culture, and have felt its striving for peace and security. All this strengthens me in the firm conviction that the Hellenic Republic and the Greek people want to play their part in reducing international tensions, to stop the arms race on earth and, as I said, to put a stop to its expansion to space.

Nothing, but nothing, can in view of the great danger which stems from the nuclearization of the earth and also of space, prevent us, despite ideological differences, from mobilizing all forces that contribute toward preventing the heavens from becoming an antechamber to hell, our planet from being turned into a desert by the madness of the arms race.

The conclusion emerges with compelling logic that today mankind is faced with the choice of surviving together or going down together. We are agreed -- our talks have clearly demonstrated this -- that it is necessary to employ all our strength to avert a nuclear inferno and for the preservation of peace, for peaceful coexistence and the respecting of the norms of international law. We must learn -- there is no other way -- to live with one another and to get on well with one another. And we are in the process of getting on well with one another. This is what today is about. In view of the continuing tension in the international situation and the dangers conjured up by the course of arms escalation and confrontation, we regard it as indispensible that all forces of reason and realism unite. A change for the better is not only necessary but possible. As the experiences of the recent past have shown, more weapons in no way mean more security.

Above all, a militarization of space must not be allowed to take place, and a halt to the arms race on earth must be achieved. Filling space with nuclear weapons and, at the same time, speaking of disarmament on earth are mutually contradictory. We are in favor of the peaceful use of space and support fully and completely the proposal made by the Soviet Union to the United Nations to create a world organization for this. We see in the moratorium on all nuclear explosions that the Soviet Union has proposed and is practicing unilaterally, and in its moratorium on the stationing of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, proof of constructive intentions in the interest of securing peace.

It is beyond question that for the further course of world events and for the fate of mankind, much depends particularly on the future shaping of relations between the USSR and the United States. We therefore hope that the Geneva negotiations between the two powers lead to results that ensure that space remains reserved for exclusively peaceful purposes, and that enable a reduction of nuclear armaments on earth. It would also be a matter only to be welcomed if the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting at the highest level would lead to positive results. The prerequisite is -- and I would like here to take up a phrase used by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev -- a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the world.

The far-reaching proposals he has put forward are marked by precisely this feeling of responsibility and find our full support. An agreement on a complete ban on space attack weapons and a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons would indeed have historic implications. I want to stress the new considerations for the soonest possible reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In the spirit of such an approach it should also be possible to achieve agreement, for example, with immediate effect, to station neither nuclear nor chemical weapons in countries where none are yet present, and not to expand already stationed stocks. Finally, we regard it as particularly important to reach an understanding about the inadmissability of nuclear war.

Naturally, the special responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States in no way diminishes the duty of all other states to contribute actively to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, to the revival of the process of detente, and to peaceful, trusting cooperation. Here I would like to pay tribute to the valuable contribution which Greece, and you personally, Mr Prime Minister, are making within the framework of the actions of the six heads of state and government from four continents. We also value and support your country's support for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

For its part the GDR, in accordance with its founding charter, will do its utmost to clear the way for peace and progress. In so doing we do not forget for a moment that we, too, must do everything possible to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. We can vouch for this for the GDR. In this spirit we will also continue to work actively in the multilateral bodies and in bilateral relations.

We regard as a field of particular effort and shared responsibility all those spheres linked with the process of European security and cooperation. I want to point here to our repeatedly expressed readiness to make the entire territory of the GDR available for a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons on the basis of equality and equal security. The proposal elaborated jointly by the SED and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe is finding a strong international response. We will continue to pursue this goal.

I note with satisfaction, Mr Prime Minister, that in quite a number of questions our views coincide or are very close to each other. Our exchange of views, which took place in a cordial and open atmosphere, also showed that we regard the elimination of the numerous centers of conflict and tension in various parts of the world as an urgent necessity.

The explosive situation in the Near and Middle East, in southern Africa, and in Latin America contains serious threats to world peace. A solution of the disputed issues is only possible by peaceful means and with respect for the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples.

The aggravation of the Cyprus problem also fills us with serious concern. You have already pointed to our identical views in the Cyprus issue. We condemn all steps intended to lead to a division of the island republic and reaffirm our viewpoint that only a peaceful settlement on the basis of the well-known UN decisions and recommendations with respect for the interests of both sections of the population and without interference from outside, can lead to a genuine solution of the Cyprus problem. In their struggle for an independent, united and nonaligned Cyprus, free from foreign troops and bases, the Cypriot people, who are our friends, can continue to rely fully on the GDR's solidarity and support.

Mr Prime Minister, with our continuous dialogue we make plain the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In our talks today we were able to establish that cooperation between our two countries has taken a considerable upswing since your visit to the GDR. This is of importance beyond the frontiers of the two states. What has been achieved in our relations deserves to be carefully preserved and expanded for the benefit of our peoples, so that it remains a factor of stability and predictability in Europe. We agree with you that we will expand and deepen in a comprehensive way and in mutual interest the cooperation which rests on a solid basis. Today we agreed on the next steps for this, and these steps will not be without their effect on the development of the friendly relations between Greece and the GDR.

Mr Prime Minister, when you visited the GDR you were able, although time was short, to gain an impression of our country and of the life of its people. Our republic is continuing to develop in a stable and economically dynamic manner. Science and culture are flourishing. Now we are outlining the goals of socialist progress up to the beginning of the next century. The condition for their realization is peace, peace, and again peace.

Our two states can undoubtedly do a great deal in the way of promoting detente and in the deepening of cooperation to give pointers for a more trusting coexistence in international relations. In this conviction, and in the spirit of our concluding discussion today, I would like once more to express my sincere thanks. We combine these thanks with the unshakeable certainty that with our joint efforts we are making an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to the well-being of our

TISCH COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV, TRADE UNION GOALS

LD102154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has affirmed the full support of the GDR trade union federation for the peace initiatives announced in Paris by Mikhail Gorbachev. At an executive meeting in Berlin today, he said: "We understand this program as a great chance for all who wish to avert a nuclear catastrophe, to stop the arms race on earth, and prevent its expansion to space. The Soviet proposals are businesslike and realistic; they take into account the interests of all sides and could -- if this approach is also present on the other side -- lead to the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.'

A fundamental factor of trade union work in the GDR in the future would be consistent orientation toward the requirements of comprehensive intensification of production. This means using everything that could be produced by socialist rationalization, science and technology, new technologies and products in order to constantly increase labor productivity and efficiency and also to improve working conditions.

Harry Tisch said solving economic tasks calls for a higher quality of trade union influence. Wherever rationalization is taking place, the plans must be measured against their effect on improving the working conditions of the working people.

"It is our trade union right," the trade union leader stressed, "in the case of all rationalization tasks to confirm and check projects directed at shaping working and living conditions. The easing of work, the reduction and removal of health hazards, the enrichment of work content and the overcoming of monotony, the installation of attractive social and washroom facilities, and good care and provision for the workers -- these are the criteria which must remain firmly in the view of trade union leaders in the realization of projects."

WILLI STOPH TO VISIT BULGARIA 14-16 OCT

LD072218 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will pay a friendship visit to Bulgaria from 14-16 October. He will be accepting an invitation from his counterpart, Grisha Filipov.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS 9 OCT SESSION

LD100046 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- At its Wednesday [9 October] session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report by the president of the National Planning Office on the completion of Hungarian-Romanian plan coordination for the period 1986-1990.

In an effort to streamline state administration and the management of the population's affairs, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the scope of data registration and provision, and the gradual establishment of a regional network for the registration of the population.

LEGISLATIVE BODY CONVENES, CONSIDERS ECONOMY

LD091959 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- The autumn session of the Hungarian Parliament begins Thursday [10 October]. The Council of Ministers proposed that the body which is new in composition and which held its founding session in summer set down debate of the five year working programme of the government as the agenda of its first working session together with discussion of the draft act on implementation of the 1984 national budget.

This session has been proceeded by a series of extensive negotiations by representatives. On discussions on years to come MPs relied on the situation analysis given at the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the Council of Ministers used the document approved by the supreme party forum as its point of departure when compiling its work programme. As far as aims in building the economy are concerned, it appears from the opinions of the MPs that the basis on which it is possible and necessary to build, was set by achievements of past years, made under difficult circumstances. The fact that it was possible to improve on the situation of national economic equilibrium, to maintain stability and fundamental social achievements and to advance the country even in more modest conditions than formerly are achievements. At the same time, as this year has shown, in many respects the economy of the country continues to be at risk. It is difficult to attain plan objectives because there has been a continued deterioration in conditions in the foreign economy, and there are problems in production, caused partly by the drop in output caused by the unusually cold weather at the beginning of the year. At the same time they make it clear that satisfactory advances have not yet been made in transforming the production pattern, and in improving export abilities and quality.

This means that the economic growth envisaged for the coming plan period, scheduled to be slightly livelier than the current, is to be attained exclusively through the consistent implementation of the necessary structural changes, as there will be little opportunity to include new external resources. The credit-worthiness of the country has to be maintained, partly by a continuous reduction in the national debt. Internal resources are to be relied on, intensive development furthered, the ability to produce an income increased, the production pattern transformed, and the quality of products improved while technological standards are raised, primarily through higher quality and more organized work to create a foundation for development which will make it possible to improve living standards to a modest degree and to implement the welfare programs resolved on and confirmed by this year's party congress.

LAZAR PRESENTS PROGRAM TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD101539 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Report by Geza Foldvari on the debate in the National Assembly]

[Text] The debate on the government program presented by Premier Gyorgy Lazar is continuing. Following a short break the deputies have just come back into the session hall. Presently Laszlo Balogh, deputy of Bekes County, will give his opinion about the government program.

The newly elected deputies -- the elections were held in June 1985 -- took their seats this morning. Istvan Sarlos, National Assembly chairman, opened the National Assembly session planned to last 2 days. Following the vote approving the agenda of the National Assembly session, Premier Gyorgy Lazar presented the government program which, according to the thinking, points beyond economic tasks. It seeks and proposes solutions for other important social questions as well. The conditions for the fulfillment of the present 5-year plan, the premier remarked, are shaping up even more unfavorably than expected. Nevertheless the government can still report that even if not up to the extent of the planned scale, the national income will still grow by 9 percent during the 5 years, and we shall be able to successfully achieve the principal economic policy goals set out for us. Regretfully, in restoring a balance, limiting imports and domestic consumption played a larger role than did improving efficiency and increasing exports. For this reason, less money has been available for consumption and investment; technological development has slowed down as has rhythm of structural changes in the economy. Avoiding a decrease in the real value of real income and monetary social allowances has proved similarly unsuccessful, said Gyorgy Lazar. He then continued:

[Begin Lazar recording] Assessing opportunities, we must be aware of practices forced upon us by circumstances. We cannot expect significant changes in international economic conditions, so, in reality, we have no other option than to increase the output capability of our economy based on effective work. We have said this many times but still it is not gratuitous to repeat: We would have to do this even if we did not have pressing problems.

This is the natural path of development, and this is a condition for our keeping with international competition which presents increasingly greater demands. The experiences of this year also warn of the need for a more rapid unfolding of more effective work. In the past 9 months of 1985 we have only been partly able to fulfill our intension to give a greater impetus to the development of the economy. True, we could not see in advance that the already known difficulties would be coupled with new ones. However, not long after the adoption of the plan, it was possible to sense that the originally envisaged output would be too small to achieve plan goals.

On the other hand, supplementary measures were inadequate, and on occasion, delayed. With more goal-oriented, efficient, and thrifty economic management, we could have made up a larger part of the losses. Thus it is a justified criticism according to which -- in addition to the hard winter and production losses caused by a limited energy (?supply) -- weaknesses in our work also contributed to the fact that production and exports did not reach the planned scale. We can still improve the situation.

Therefore, in the coming weeks, every possibility for making up the backlog must be fully used to approach plan targets as closely as possible. This must be done not only to maintain the already achieved positions of balance, but also to provide the best possible preconditions for the next 5-year plan. [end recording]

The premier said it has been voiced that the working out of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is being carried out in a satisfactory rhythm and that the draft bill relating to it will be presented to the National Assembly at the end of the year. The plan bases the consolidation of balance, the enlivening of the economy, and the raising of the living standard on the improvement of efficiency. In this way the national income can rise by an annual average of 3 percent. Out of the national income consumed domestically, in addition to the modest but tangible improvement of living standards, an increasing proportion is to be insured to develop production, technology, and research serving the future and to speeding up the building of infrastructure. At the same time, measures are planned to make presently uneconomical production more profitable or, if there is no other solution, to eliminate it.

Industrial production can rise, according to plans, by 3 percent, while agriculture can grow by 2 percent.

In speaking about how the system will be directed, a change in the banking system, the creation of asset interests in the enterprises, and the modernization of the tax system were also mentioned among the ideas. The most important task of the economic regulators is to convey and to make effective real economic relations, and to urge and force rational economic management. In the coming years the government is planning a price and wage policy which will maintain the average level of real income at the beginning of the period and increase it tangibly at a later stage. Achieving the planned level of real wages is closely tied to shaping consumer prices. The price policy, or more precisely, the regular -- and on more than one occasion, those exceeding the ones planned -- increases of prices has received repeated, and often impatient criticism from society. The principles of price policy are known, he added. According to our thinking prices must reflect the socially justified cost -- that is, the real cost relations -- in order to correctly guide producers and consumers. This will also be true in the future. At the same time, there is justified criticism that producers often incorporate into prices not only the real changes that have occurred in cost relations but, choosing the easiest road, the extra costs of uneconomic, poorly organized work, too. We intend, while retaining the basic principles of our price policy, to prevent unjustified price increases.

Speaking about the tax system Gyorgy Lazar said that it would be developed in a direction that would place a larger share of the burden of public expenses on those with larger incomes. We again quote the words of Gyorgy Lazar:

[Begin Lazar recording] Dear comarades, the average annual increase of real incomes can be envisaged to be about 2 percent. We hope that within this increase income gained from work will rise at a somewhat speedier rate than in previous years.

This and the differentiation of wages and incomes, together with the differing material situation of families and certain social layers, demand that from the available means we should insure primarily the maintenance of the real value of family supplements and pensions for large families and old-age pensioners living alone, while in social policy we should take into account more the size of need.

Speaking about other aspects of living standards, I wish to signal that we will continue to implement the second 15-year homebuilding program. We believe it is justified to ease the way for young people starting a family and for families with several children to gain a home and to halt the rise in the price of homes. We hope to spend more on the renovation and modernization of apartments. We consider it our task to improve conditions for a healthy mode of living, to develop the basic supply of settlements, particularly small settlements. We will continue our efforts to save natural treasures and protect the environment. [end recording]

The premier's speech was followed by a debate in which three have spoken so far. The debate is going on at present.

DEBATE ON MARXISM CONTINUES IN JOURNAL

WA111500 Budapest KRITIKA in Hungarian Sep 1985 p 3

[Article by Gyorgy Wiener: "Emancipated Professions and Marxism"]

[Text] The exchange of views which began in ELET ES IRODALOM and continues in KRITIKA indisputably represents a change in the domestic history of Marxism since the liberation. The scruples and antipathies in connection with Marxism which have been present in some professional sciences and in "corridor conversations" since the beginning of the 1970's, have been formulated for the first time in the form of political debate before a broad public. This change is not only quantitative but is of a qualitative character; while certain theses of Marxism were brought in doubt earlier, this debate today revolves around the validity of Marxism as a whole.

The phenomenon of the turning away from Marxism might be best characterized by the words of an interview with Ferenc Tokei which appeared in issue No 10, 1984, of TARSADALMI SZEMLE:

"... In the 1970's that spirit of debate about the most serious things and the strong commitment which characterized the youth in the 1950's and 1960's, which are not distinguished from one another in this respect, diminished, became blunted, and appeared as disorientation. Those who let their thinking narrow -- indeed, perhaps who led in narrowing the thinking of others -- were suddenly 'enlightened' and began to orient in another direction, turning from Marxism."

So for the most part, the turning away from Marxism appeared in the form of focusing attention on and mastering the new scientific results. They justified this in the professional sciences mostly by the fact that during the relatively long period of the dogmatic thinking, domestic social research had broken from the main line of development. From the new Western bourgeois theories, which are the products of the social changes of our age, reassuring attempts to solve the problems had newly appeared. This revitalization -- which, in the words of Ludassy, numerous representatives of the professional sciences enjoyed as an emancipation from Marxism -- did not deny the validity of the basic theses of Marxism in principle, but in some areas fundamentally deviating elements were built into the professional scientific system of ideas. Economics carried out this neoclassical theory of marginal profit and marginal productivity, in sociology in structuralist-functionalist way of viewing things, which apparently took into consideration the comprehensive society, replaced the "single factor" historical materialist viewpoint, and also replaced the theory of class with various stratification theories. The Marxist conception of production modes was replaced first by an integration scheme concept worked out by Polanyi and then by various modernization theories. These latter, while criticizing the allegedly linear concept of history of social form theory, actually equated modernization with the social institutions of the most developed capitalist countries (for both the socialist countries and the countries of the Third World). In the area of political theory the "discovery"

of the independence from one another of social structure and the political organization indicated the change; the adoption of new, fashionable theories was expressed first by proving that political parties are not linked to the class and stratum structure of society but rather to ideological value shifts of certain abstract individuals.

The changes which took place in economic, sociological and political theories also strongly influenced the orientation of research in the historical sciences, which appeared especially in an explanation of the peculiarities of the so-called central Eastern European region in religious terms, and in the area of economic historiography with the utilization of economic growth theories independent of the social form.

This turn -- as appears unambiguously from the debate-initiating article of Zsolt Papp -- has been evaluated positively by a part of the university students, on the basis of the argument that "the facts knocking on the door" are opposed to the theory of Marxism. This student conception is obviously not independent of the suggestions latent in the professional sciences, which cleverly exploit the historical facts that capitalist society survived the latest world crisis and, at the same time, in virtually every country of the socialist world system crisis symptoms do appear, if with smaller or greater intensity. The analyses which have turned from Marxism explain these processes by saying that Marxism today is obsolete, a 19th century theory which may have been valid in the past century but cannot offer any type of solution to the problems of our day. Indeed, they describe the creation of the socialist world system as a development contrary to the Marxist system of thought, since in their opinion Marx, throughout his life, "awaited" the socialist transformation in the most developed capitalist countries. If we look at the actual historical processes in contrast to these conjectures we can establish that up to the 1930's the analysis of the development of capitalist society given by Marx proved entirely correct. At the 1937 general assembly of the Economics Society of the United States the world famous economist Vasiliy Leontiyev, characterizing Marx's economic theory, put it this way: "A splendid analysis of the developmental tendencies of the capitalist system...: the growing concentration of the economy, the swift elimination of small and medium enterprises, the increasing limits on competition, unbroken technical progress with the phenomenon of the ever increasing importance of productive capital; and last but not least, the unabating swings of repeating industrial cycles -- this is an unsurpassable series of predictions which came true, in opposition to which modern economic theory with all its refined details can offer precious little.... If a person wants to know what profit is, what wages are, what a capitalist enterprise is, he will find in the three volumes of "Das Kapital" more reliable and original information, going to the essence, than he can hope to find from a study of 10 volumes of the U.S. Census or a dozen economics textbooks now in the public domain."

Marx and Engels foresaw with similar precision the political developments of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. Contrary to general belief, after 1848 they "awaited" the outbreak of the socialist revolution more and more in Russia. In a late article by Engels, dating from 1888, he even outlined the schedule for the revolutionary transformation, saying that the revolution would triumph as the result of a world war which would sweep away three dynasties, the Romanovs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Habsburgs. As is well known, this is how it really happened.

The economic world crisis, and after the creation of the socialist world system the capitalist development, really is not proceeding on the basis of Marx' predictions. But the crucial role in this is played by the fact that Marx' diagnosis of capitalist society was tacitly accepted and they eliminated the classical cycles. They achieved this result with a therapy which derives directly from the political economics of Marx. It is less known that the effective demand theory of Keynes is closely linked to the second volume of "Das Kapital" and a book by Rosa Luxemburg titled "Capital Accumulation," the theoretical solution was finally given by the 1933 and 1934 writings of the Polish Marxist economist Michal Kalecki. And as we know from Joan Robinson, this solution seeped into the Keynes' model.

All this proves that we can vindicate the explanation of world historical development given by Marxism basically by empirical means, not by contraposing the great world historical interdependencies to the facts and making them secondary. With this method we can only strengthen the belief that Marxist social theory shies away from empirical investigations because it suspects that its theses cannot be verified by empirical means.

KADAR, OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING WITH ROSKA

LD102006 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the House of Parliament, met Istvan Roska, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the German Democratic Republic who will shortly be leaving for his post.

MSZMP DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN SRV

LD101725 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi, October 9 (MTI) -- The party workers' delegation of the HSWP, which paid a visit to Hanoi on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, ended its talks in Vietnam. The delegation, which was headed by Janos Barabas, deputy head of the agitation and political education department of the Central Committee, met Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV CC, on Wednesday [9 October].

LOSONCZI, SARLOS RECEIVE SRV DELEGATION

LD101242 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) - Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met a Vietnamese parliamentary delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Budapest Thursday. [10 October].

The meeting, which took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Assembly.

Present was Nguyen Lung, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Hungary.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON PRC'S NATIONAL DAY

AU041025 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 85 p 2

[Unattributed article: "On the National Day Celebrations of China"]

[Text] The country with the largest population in the world arrived at a turning point 36 years ago. A people's republic was declared in China, and this created the institutional basis for socialist development. The path that led to this point was long and full of suffering, humiliation, and bitter fights. In their fights for colonies and zones of influence the imperialist powers cut China into pieces and pushed it into a civil war in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries. The progressive forces of China managed to win independence through the leadership of the revolutionary army, by using the favorable situation created by the successes of the Soviet Union on the battlefields of World War II, and by relying on direct Soviet help.

The fifties were characterized by hope, optimism, and a completely new turn in society. Experts from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Hungary, arrived in the country to assist the industrialization of the PRC. Factories were built by using equipment from the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR. Industrial production soon rocketed. As a result of the industriousness of the Chinese peasants there was a recovery in agriculture which, already at that time, was the most fundamental and important branch of the country because it employed hundreds of millions of people. Soon, they were able to produce so much that the most persistant enemy, hunger, could be faced.

Later, this promising trend was reversed. China's present leadership also criticized the domestic and foreign political distortions of that time. The serious infringements of the "Great Leap" and the "Cultural Revolution" disrupted the economic processes which were just on the point of beginning. This caused great damage not only to the Chinese people but to the interests of the entire socialist community.

However, the CPC and the leaders of the country realized the errors of the economy and politics, and began to review the mistakes and errors. They exercised strict criticism and declared a program for the large-scale socialist development in the economy, the acceleration of technological progress, and for the creation of a more modern and flexible management system. As the speakers at the recently held CPC conference stated, the direction of economic development in China is definitely socialist, and people are mistaken if they expect a capitalist turn in the country. The rejuvenating of the party and other leadership has begun thus "placing leadership in the hands of younger and better qualified people", the BEIJING REVIEW reported.

Simultaneously, steps were taken to improve economic, cultural, and sport relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The socialist community -- also initiating on its own [maga is kezdemenyezve] -- favorably received the changes. As far as foreign policy is concerned, although many important international questions are assessed in a manner very similar to that of the other socialist countries, Beijing's opinion on several problems is different from the opinion of other socialist countries. However, this cannot be an obstacle to developing cooperation between our countries.

Hungarian-Chinese relations have also started to improve. Hungarian and Chinese economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and sport delegations have been visiting the other country.

On their day of celebration we convey greetings to the friendly Chinese people and it is our opinion that it is of mutual interest if China, as a great socialist power, actively participates in the processes of world politics together with the world's progressive forces, so as to solve the burning questions of our times, to curb the frantic arms race, and to strengthen international peace and security.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION VISITS -- Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- the delegation of the Foreign Trade Institute of Osaka on a market surveying tour of Eastern Europe held talks in Budapest from October 6th to 9th on invitation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The Japanese businessmen, headed by Imura Suozo, chairman of the board of directors of the Matsushita concern, met with representatives of Hungarian companies for a round table discussion. The delegation was received by Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and by Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade. The Japanese businessmen had a meeting with Imre Szekacs, president of the Hungarian-Japanese Economics Club and also visited the Herend porcelain factory. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 9 Oct 85 LD]

REAGAN SEEN AS 'MAN WHO FIGHTS TERRORISM'

LD111236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Commentary by Andrej Walatak on Achille Lauro affair]

[Text] The 3 days of horror experienced by the passengers on the Italian liner would have concluded with a typical happy ending if not for the tragic and unexplained death of an American citizen of Jewish origin. This deed as well as the recent killing of a Soviet diplomat provide further proof of how little human life means in the Middle East, and how primitive terror replaces diplomatic contacts and actions.

Let us return to the Achille Lauro. The mediation involving Italy, Egypt, and the PLO led to the hijackers' leaving the ship. At the same time, the PLO announced that the Hijackers would be tried. However, throughout the day yesterday their fate remained unknown. President Mubarak said that they left Egypt and were handed over to the PLO. Replying to accusations that the hijackers killed an American citizen, he said that the Egyptian Government had not been told about it, although the news was reported by all world agencies. Nobody knew about the fate of the hijackers, not even the PLO, until today's information was received which clarifies the situation. It was like a film script. American fighter planes waited for the Egyptian plane over the Mediterranean, led it to Sicily, and forced it to land on a base there.

The hijackers are on Italian soil but in American hands. President Mubarak has saved face before the Palestinians, because he wanted to hand the hijackers over to them, but they were hijacked by the Americans. President Reagan has gained a reputation as a man who fights terrorism, although the action of the American fighter planes was contrary to international law.

This is probably not the end of the scenario. Who will try the hijackers? We do not know yet, but one may expect new sensations.

One thing is certain. No form of terror, regardless of by whom it is performed, can replace normal diplomatic means of solving international conflicts.

REAGAN STAFF CITES NEED FOR PRE-SUMMIT 'RECITAL'

LD091711 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Report from Washington by correspondent Maksymilian Berezowski -- recorded]

[Text] President Reagan's staff is considering conducting a recital with him, a dress rehearsal before the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, a recital like one organized for actors before a premiere. THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES in their reports based on White House talks, cite the opinion of Reagan's staff as being that his general knowledge and knowledge of law are less than modest and need to be quickly supplemented. Reagan is already taking lessons of a kind from experts. One of them, Suan (?Maysfield) confided in reporters after a talk with the President, saying that, in spite of his advisers, he knows almost nothing about the USSR.

Later, another of them said that Reagan does not understand many complicated issues in the sphere of strategy and arms control, which will be one of the main subjects of the USSR-U.S. summit.

During meetings, he said, the President only says what he previously found out from Robert McFarlane, his assistant in these matters. Reagan's education in these respects is thus one of the most important spheres in the November summit preparations.

The recitals I have just mentioned also took place before televised election debates and before the meeting of Western leaders in Williamsburg.

SOLIDARITY LEAFLETS CALL FOR ELECTIONS BOYCOTT

AU111000 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10 (AFP) -- The banned Solidarity union has intensified its campaign to boycott Sunday's [13 October] parliamentary elections, called by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, to "stabilise" the country after nearly four years of martial law. Increasing numbers of leaflets calling for the boycott were being openly distributed today, some with such strident slogans as "Only cowards go to vote" or "Stay home, don't vote, Gorbachev will do it for you." The campaign has spread from universities to home mailboxes, and in recent days, to the street itself.

Whatever the turnout, the government is assured of an overwhelming majority in the 460-seat parliament. Only a handful of "independent" non-party candidates are being allowed to stand, and those independents with suspect views have been excluded. Thus, only a large abstention figure among the 25 million eligible voters could be interpreted as a setback to the regime.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa wishes to prove, by calling the voters to stay home Sunday, that Warsaw cannot get away with outlawing the communist world's first free trade union, and cannot justify holding political prisoners -- 280 according to official figures. Meanwhile, the influential Roman Catholic Church -- 90 percent of Poles are Catholic -- has rebuffed General Jaruzelski's attempts to obtain its tacit support for the vote by offering 10 seats to Catholic laymen, as the laymen have refused to cooperate. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, will be in Rome on Sunday, and his bishops who are highly critical of government policies have made it known, without being ostentatious about it, that they will abstain from voting.

General Jaruzelski has publicly deplored the church's lack of open support for the elections, but his government has nevertheless predicted that 75 percent of voters will turn out Sunday, or the same level as in the June 1984 municipal election when the opposition also called for a boycott. General Jaruzelski said in a recent speech that a large turnout could bring about an amnesty of political prisoners. This brought an angry response from Mr. Walesa, who accused the Polish leader of resorting to "crude blackmail." In any case, observers here believe that the opposition will not accept the official election results.

Solidarity officials estimated, at last year's municipal elections, that there was only a 60 percent poll, and this year the union plans to announce its own turnout figures.

Solidarity officials have tried to persuade people to stay home with a nationwide boycott campaign. In major cities, young Poles have handed out tens of thousands of leaflets in major cities. One of the favorites is the handbill stating "Tylko Cykory Ida Na Wydoty" (only cowards vote). On October 1, at the official opening of the school year at Warsaw's polytechnic institute, leaflets were scallered profusely from a balcony onto those below, including students, the teaching staff and a general. A simple message urged them not to vote.

Another such example was a hoax telegram that Warsaw residents recently found in their mailboxes, saying: "Stay at home, stop, don't vote, Gorbachev will vote for you," referring to the Soviet leader. Other leaflets left in apartment blocks read, "if you want to live in misery for years, then go and vote." One of the boldest such occurrences was in the southwestern city of Wroclaw, where police were forced twice to stop unauthorized broadcasts calling for a boycott. Mr. Walesa, meanwhile, has repeatedly stressed that he will not vote, saying that "once and for all we must stop acting like dumb robots marching to the polling booths."

This time, the campaign has not fallen on deaf official ears. Even the deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, mentioned the possibility of a relatively low turnout in an election meeting this week. Gen. Jaruzelski himself has joined in, calling on Poles to vote, and expressing his dissatisfaction at the church's stance in a recent interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES. Other officials have even staged U.S. style campaign appearances and televised "shows", complete with bold personal questions from solicitous journalists. They have also made some arrests of people calling publicly for a boycott, and stepped up their surveillance of Solidarity activities.

Numerous Arrests, No Broadcast

AU101939 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Police, watched by Western journalists, prevented a loudspeaker broadcast by the banned Solidarity union today and arrested several persons after a chase in central Warsaw. The broadcast had been announced in leaflets stuck to walls or inside the windscreen-wipers of parked cars, and nearly 1,000 persons gathered to listen. There were also numerous uniformed police.

The chase began on the roof of a pizza restaurant, where two plainclothes policeman tried to capture a man who was trying to hook up electronic equipment to loudspeakers. After fighting off the two police, the man jumped some three metres (10 feet) to the ground, where other plainclothes police tried to drag him to a Black Maria. But an angry crowd roughed up the police and freed the Solidarity activitist, who jumped into a car that sped off. Police cars arrived and sealed off the area. Part of the crowd, chanting "Solidarity! Solidarity!" again intervened and dragged away a young man of about 20 who was being held by a policeman. Police roamed the area for nearly an hour and arrested a number of youths who made the V-for-victory sign. Two plainclothes police went on to the pizzeria roof and unhooked the electronic gear.

Meanwhile in Wroclaw a poet and former Solidarity militant, Lother Herbts aged 43, has been put under provisional arrest, informed sources said. He was arrested on Monday [7 October] after his home was searched and is reportedly accused of "organising an illegal protest," which can bring three years' imprisonment.

THREE POLES SAIL TO SWEDEN SEEKING ASYLUM

AU111051 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Ystad, Sweden, Oct 11 (AFP) -- Three Polish citizens are seeking political asylum in Sweden after sailing into this southern Swedish port in a state-owned yacht yesterday, police said today.

The three men, aged 20 to 30, are from the Baltic Sea town of Gdynia, near Gdansk. A fourth member of the crew has asked to return to Poland. Some 50,000 Poles live in Sweden, many of them political refugees.

STATE COUNCIL MESSAGE TO TUNISIAN PRESIDENT

AU072018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, Tunis

Your Excellency: In connection with the brutal Israeli Air Force raid on the territory of the Republic of Tunisia on 1 October I send you, on behalf of the PPR State Council and the Polish people the assurance of our solidarity and support and the sincere expression of sympathy to families of those who were victims of the attack.

The Polish nation severely condemns this barbaric act of aggression which is the most recent manifestation of state terrorism practiced by imperialist forces against the interests of the Arab peoples.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

STATE COUNCIL SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT, PLO

AU072038 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] To Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Tunis

On behalf of the PPR State Council and Polish society I wish to convey to you an expression of solidarity and support in connection with the barbaric Israeli Air Force attack on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Polish nation resolutely condemns this most recent act of aggression, for which responsibility rests not only with its perpetrators, the Government of Israel, but also with the forces of imperialism which support it.

Please convey our sincere sympathy to the families of the victims.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

OLSZOWSKI ON UN TALKS, MEETINGS, WORLD DEBT

AU071631 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] New York (PAP) -- Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, who is in New York in connection with the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA], gave a statement to Polish press correspondents accredited to UN headquarters about our delegation's participation in the session. The statement says, among other things:

Poland's participation in the UNGA 40th anniversary session is very significant. It illustrates most of all the high status of the Polish delegation, headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers. In this way we have shown our respect for the United Nations and our desire to consolidate its role and to support its principles and goals.

Poland's voice from the UN rostrum was listened to attentively, and the positive echoes of W. Jaruzelski's speech confirm that increasingly broader circles of public opinion all over the world are realizing that a stable Poland is an essential component of a lasting system of peace, security, and international cooperation.

Premier W. Jaruzelski's visit will no doubt serve to form a realistic view of Poland and an understanding of our interests.

I would like to say a few words about the general debate: Together with many colleagues of mine, foreign ministers of other states, I listened with care and on this basis can draw the following conclusions:

First, this year's debate possesses a particularly representative character. Over a dozen heads of state and government have already spoken during the first 2 weeks of the debate alone. Second, this debate is taking place on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations -- the 40th anniversary of a great victory. Therefore it possesses in part a jubilee nature. Of the United Nations achievements that are being highlighted, I will mention at least its historic contribution to the decolonization process, which has altered the face of the modern world on a historic scale and affected its fortunes with regard to such issues as the arms race and many dangerous local and regional conflicts. Most of all, however, the view being repeated is that the United Nations has played an immensely useful role and that without it, the world would be deprived of positive instruments of cooperation, security, and peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to recall that Poland has made and is still making an important contribution to UN activity and that during the 40 years of its existence we have been the authors or coauthors of many initiatives, proposals, and resolutions, and that our UN role enjoys the recognition of a great number of states.

The debate has shown very clearly that the peaceful policy of the socialist countries is permanent. Peace and socialism are concepts that are inseparably connected to each other. This is also illustrated by the new USSR initiative concerning international cooperation and the peaceful use of space and its nonmilitarization, presented in the United Nations by Minister E. Shevardnadze. In many respects, this policy coincides with that of the developing countries, which form the majority of UN members.

Concerning detailed topics, I would like to touch upon the problem of international debts. There is no doubt that this has become a world problem, especially in light of huge debts of the developing countries. The firm majority of the speakers during the debate spoke about this problem. They pointed out that there should be a multilateral search for an effective solution, in other words, a search involving the debtor countries, creditor countries, banks, and international financial institutions. We will carefully monitor the development of discussion on this topic, which is a heavy burden on us as well.

During my stay in New York I met and held talks with the foreign ministers of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, the PRC, Ethiopia, Iran, Israel, Libya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Syria, and Vietnam. I also received the deputy foreign minister of the PDRY.

During talks with the ministers of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and the PDRY, we exchanged information on the development of the domestic situation in our countries, and discussed the current state of affairs of bilateral relations, noting with satisfaction their progressive development. We also discussed thorny problems in the international situation, with reference to the danger caused by the imperialist forces' intervention in domestic affairs of sovereign states.

During a talk with Wu Xueqian, CPC Central Committee Politburo member and PRC minister of foreign affairs, we made a positive assessment of the current state of Polish-Chinese relations in all spheres, especially the latest government, ministerial, and parliamentary contacts. We also noted growth in trade. Speaking about international problems, I confirmed the unchanging nature of the PPR's stance toward PRC sovereignty over Taiwan. Minister Wu said that the PRC supports Poland's efforts for the sake of Europe's peaceful development and the easing of East-West tension.

During talks with foreign ministers of the energetic nonaligned countries, we discussed exhaustively problems of the current international situation, as well as the issue which is the topic of the 40th UN session -- ways of settling world debt -- which was the subject of my talks with colleagues from Algeria, Argentina, Syria and Peru. In my talk with the Argentine minister we noted, among other things, recent progress in bilateral relations, especially concerning cooperation in the mining and shipping industries. In my talk with the Vietnamese minister, I expressed support for this country's efforts to normalize the political situation in Southeast Asia and establish lasting peace in this region. The subject of talks with the foreign minister of Israel was the situation in the Middle East and the question of Polish-Israeli contacts.

The chief subject of my talks with Syrian and PDRY ministers was the tense situation in the Middle East. We presented once again our principled stance on how to quell the peace threatening conflict in this region.

With the foreign minister of Iran, we confirmed a mutual readiness to further develop bilateral relations and informed each other about the current situation in our countries.

The Polish delegation has thus held many meetings and talks, Minister Stefan Olszowski stressed in the final part of his statement. They have served the vital interests of our country and the cause or peace and detente. Three months separate us from the end of the session. Poland will contribute consistently toward the weakening of tension and the strengthening of international security and equal cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PRC VISIT

Ceausescu Toast

AU101259 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given in his honor by PRC President Li Xiannian in Beijing 7 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades Li Xiannian, Lin Jiamei, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, and esteemed comrades from the PRC party and state leadership, comrades and friends: It gives me particular pleasure to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, the PRC party and state leadership, and to the great, friendly Chinese people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own and my wife's behalf!

We have most beautiful recollections of our visits to the PRC, of talks conducted and meetings with the diligent and enthusiastic Chinese people. Each visit has given a new impetus to Romanian-Chinese cooperation and solidarity and has strengthened more and more the great and lasting friendship between our countries, parties, and peoples. I want to stress with great pleasure that special events in the development of our relations were the visit paid by Comrade Hu Yaobang to our country in May 1983 and the visit and participation of the PRC party and state delegation led by Comrade Li Xiannian in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania.

We greatly value Romanian-Chinese relations which are lastingly founded on mutual esteem, respect, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, and noninterference in domestic affairs. We want these relations to continue to flourish strongly at political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other levels of common interest. I am convinced that during the talks we have begun today we will be able to find new ways and means in this respect. I believe it is our great duty to do all we can so that the positive relations of cooperation and friendship between our countries and parties -- which have developed over the years and have withstood all difficult circumstances -- may continue to flourish more and more for the benefit of both countries and peoples, and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

We are familiar with and wholeheartedly rejoice at the successes registered by the Chinese people in implementing the CPC decisions on turning People's China into a strong socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry, and science and with a higher and higher standard of living and civilization. The CPC Central Committee proposals in connection with the Seventh 5-Year Plan adopted at the recent party national conference, open up new horizons for the whole of the country, for socio-economic development, and for improving the general level of civilization and well-being. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the friendly Chinese people more and more significant achievements in implementing the goals put forward by the party national conference for the many-sided prosperity of the homeland!

The Romanian people, too, have been intensely active in seeking to appropriately fulfill this year's plan -- the last year of the current 5-year plan -- and to proceed successfully to implementing the 13th party congress decisions that set the task for the development of the Romanian socialist society at a higher stage and for asserting better quality in labor and the life of our whole nation. Within the new 1986-90 5-Year Plan we place particular stress on the intensive development of the overall national economy, on fulfilling priority programs aimed at expanding our own raw material base, on promoting modern scientific-technological progress to a greater extent, and on substantially increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency.

We continue to ensure a high production growth and modernization rate and, on this basis, an improved standard of living for our people -- the supreme goal of our overall policy of socialist construction.

Esteemed comrades, in the international arena, Romania is acting very firmly to promote a policy of peace and cooperation and to contribute to a constructive solution to the major problems confronting mankind today. We pay great attention to our relations with the socialist countries, the developing and nonaligned countries, and with the developed capitalist countries and we promote -- in the spirit of peaceful coexistence -- economic, scientific-technological, and other relations with all countries in the world irrespective of social system. We firmly base these relations on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and on refraining from the use of the threat of force.

We believe that with the current serious and complex international conditions, it is necessary, now more than ever, to strengthen cooperation among all peoples and to unite their efforts in order to halt the dangerous trend of events moving toward tension and war and to firmly assert the policy of peace and cooperation. The fundamental problem of our time is to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, and eliminate the nuclear danger that threatens the destiny of mankind and the very existence of life and civilization on our planet!

Given the particular situation in Europe where huge weapons arsenals and military troops are amassed and where nuclear missiles and other mass-destruction weapons are being deployed, we believe that all states on our continent, particularly the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries, must intensify their actions to force the two great nuclear powers to take concrete action to achieve a mutually acceptable accord on nuclear and space weapons within Soviet U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

We value the position held by the PRC on halting the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, Asia, and every other part of the world and we believe that this is of great importance to the overall international situation.

Our country firmly advocates the cessation of any kind of military action and the resolving of all conflicts between countries solely by political means and negotiations. In this respect, our country recently proposed -- within the framework of the 40th UN General Assembly session -- the adoption of a solemn appeal to all conflicting states to immediately halt military operations and to proceed to resolving their problems through negotiations. Romania also proposed that all states adopt a solemn pledge to refrain from the use of force and by no means to interfere in the domestic affairs of another state.

We struggle in a sustained way to eliminate underdevelopment. Romania has submitted forums on the comprehensive solution of the problem of underdevelopment, including inordinately high foreign debts that burden developing countries. For this purpose, we believe that an UN-sponsored international conference must be organized to achieve an appropriate accord between the developed and developing countries and to establish a new world economic order.

Esteemed comrades, the party and Romanian people greatly value the important role played by the PRC in the international arena, in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, and for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence, progress and peace in the world. It is cause for real satisfaction for us to note the positive cooperation between Romania and the PRC in the international arena and we want this cooperation to intensify evern more in the future.

With the conviction that the visit we are paying now will mark an important stage in the extensive chronicle of relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, I would like to toast:

-- the constant flourishing of the great friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples;

-- the health of Comrades Li Xiannian and Lin Jiamei;

-- the health of Comrade Zhao Ziyang and of other comrades of the party and state leadership of the PRC; and

-- the health of all of you (applause)

Friendship Rally

AU102012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 10/10/85 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mme Elena Ceausescu, together with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, were today guests to the working people and residents in Wuhan Municipality, the capital of Hubei Province in the central part of the People's Republic of China.

Right from the airport and all along the city's thoroughfares across the rivers of Han and Yangtze, hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of city residents, young and ole alike, extended a rousing, enthusiastic reception to the illustrious representatives of the Romanian people. The official file of cars traveled along genuine living corridors. The people who wanted to warmly greet in person President Nicolae Ceausescu turned the moment into a great popular feast of the lasting friendship between the two countries' parties and peoples.

As shown by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the big meeting of Romanian-Chinese friendship held in the local Hancou sport hall, the fraternal friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity bet ween the Chinese and Romanian peoples, based on the principles of full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance proved their viability, their granite-like lastingness to the full along the years.

Hu Yaobang highlighted in his address that China would never forget the countries and peoples who supported the Chinese people in socialist construction and that Romania was one of them. The Chinese people considered the assistance and friendship of the Romanian people, of the RCP as the choicest and most valuable thing in the world. Our generation will not forget it, we will educate also the future generations not to forget it ever, he said.

Throughout the meeting and all along the route to the Yuhan iron-and-steel combine and the touring of that representative unit of the heavy industry of People's China emphasized pregnantly the high esteem and consideration of the Chinese people for President Nicolae Ceausescu, the great satisfaction at the new Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. [sentence as received] The tens upon tens of thousands of participants in those unforgettable manifestations expressed enthusiastically their confidence that the current talks of President Nicolae Ceausescu with the Chinese party and state leader would make a decisive contribution to boosting and amplifying the relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries both on a bilateral plane and in the international life, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace, socialism and understanding in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated the workers, technicians and engineers at the iron-and-steel combine for their achievements, wished the industrious collectivity good collaboration with similar enterprises in Romania as well as new successes.

An official dinner was given in the evening for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu by the Province Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the Hubei Province. Hu Yaobang attended the dinner.

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU, ZHAO ZIYANG TALKS

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 9 October carries on pages 1 and 3 a 450-word report on the talks Nicolae Ceausescu had with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on 8 October in Beijing. The SCINTEIA report has been compared with the Bucharest AGERPRES English version published in the 9 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H3, showing the two to be identical except for the following:

After paragraph one, last line, SCINTEIA adds: ...Republic of China.

For the Romanian side, the talks were attended by Comrades Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy premier of the government, and chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea and Ion Licu, counsellors to the president of the SR of Romania; Angelo Miculescu, our country's ambassador in Beijing; and other officials.

For the Chinese side, the talks were attended by Comrades Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council; Chen Mihua, state counsellor and chairman of the Chinese side in the Chinese-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation; Qian Qichen, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head at the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the PRC to the SR of Romania; and other officials.

They analyzed, during ... (adding two paragraphs)

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU CALL ON LI XIANNIAN

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 8 October carries on pages 1 and 3 a 300-word report on the courtesey call Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the PRC president Li Xiannian and Mme Lin Jiamei after the arrival ceremony in Beijing on 7 October. The SCINTEIA report has been compared with the Bucharest AGERPRES English version published in the 8 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 2, showing the two reports to be identical except for the following:

After paragraph one, line three, SCINTEIA adds: ...Mme Lin Jiamei.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Valentin Ceausescu; Ion Dinca; first vice premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Also attending were Comrades Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, Chen Muhua, state counsellor; Ye Fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Song Jian, chairman of the State Council for cience and echnology, and members of the leadership of some ministries and central bodies.

On this occassion .... (adding two paragraphs and reparagraphing)

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU, HU YAOBANG MEETING

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 8 October carries on pages 1 and 3 a 280-word report on the meeting of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, held on 7 October in the afternoon. The SCINTEIA report has been compared to the Bucharest AGERPRES English version published in the 8 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 2, showing the two reports to be identical with the exception of the following:

After paragraph one, line three SCINTEIA adds: ...Chinese Communist Party.

The meeting, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Valentin Ceausescu; Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first vice premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Also attending were Chen Muhua, deputy member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo of the PRC and state counsellor; Qian Liren, director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

Hu Yaobang addressed,... (adding two paragraphs and reparagraphing)

FRANCE'S MALVY SHORTENS VISIT IN PROTEST

AU071701 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, Oct 7 (AFP) -- Romania's persistent refusal to allow a Romanian woman, Iulia Jercan, aged 27, to mary her French fiance, Pierre Blondeau, incited French Secretary of State for Energy Martin Malvy to shorten, in protest, his visit to Bucharest last week, a well-informed source said today.

Mr. Malvy, attending a session of the Franco-Romanian Economic and Cultural Commission, considered it "inopportune to take part personally in the final phase of the proceedings, not having been able to receive a satisfactory response in one matter," the source said.

According to the source, the Romanian authorities rejected an approach made by Mr. Malvy on behalf of Miss Jercan, who has been on hunger strike in Bucharest since September 2.

Miss Jercan's condition is considered serious and she is in hospital, the source said.

Since 1981 she has been trying to obtain an exit visa to marry Mr. Blondeau, who teaches in Paris. The couple met in 1979 at Warsaw University.

USTASHA TERRORIST 'VIRTUALLY PARDONED' BY SWEDEN

LD101956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 10 Oct 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Stockholm, October 10 TANJUG -- Ustasha terrorist Miro Baresic, who assassinated Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden Vladimir Rolovic in 1971, was virtually pardoned by a decision of the Swedish Social Democratic government today. Formerly condemned to life imprisonment, after a long campaign waged by certain circles in Sweden, Baresic is now near to total freedom. The government's decision to reduce his sentence to 18 years mades his release from prison a definite possibility in the course of the next two years when half his present sentence expires. At a time when terrorism of all kinds has escalated and knows no borders, the Olof Palme government's decision virtually represents an encouragement to terriorists. In this case particularly, it could encourage terriorist groups who do not shrink from armed attacks on representatives of Yugoslavia.

Despite full understanding for the "specific nature of the situation in Sweden" and the "democratic interpretation of human rights", it is difficult to accept the pardon granted to Baresic in any other way.

Baresic committed the crime in 1971. As proved at the trial, the murder was premeditated, since he entered the Yugoslav Embassy with the express intention of killing Rolovic. Baresic was one of the most embittered members of the terrorist group of Croatian-Ustasha extremist emigres, who publicly proclaimed that they would fight to bring down the social system in Yugoslavia and swore by the knife to do so. The extent of his extremism is further shown by the affair involving the hijacking of an SAS aircraft with 86 passengers on board in 1972 soon after Baresic was sentenced. The hijacking enabled the Ustasha terrorists to force the Swedish authorities to release both Baresic and Andjelko Brajkovic, an accomplice in the murde Ambassador Rolovic.

After 8 years in hiding, Baresic was arrested on his arrival in New York City in 1980. The U.S. police deported him to Sweden to serve out his sentence.

Shortly afterwards, however, there began a real campaign that attempted to prove that Baresic had already "paid for his guilt" and "had earned the release." The campaign began first with the demands by terrorists and other extremists and then with the different suggestions from other circles, and, in the end, by an open "ultimatum" to the Swedish Government (in which some of the prominent personalities of Sweden's political life also participated).

The campaigners may now be well proud of themselves, but the same can hardly hold good for the Swedish Government because Baresic today is as hardened a terriorist as he was at the time of perpetrating the crime at the Yugoslav Embassy in Sweden.

The decision by the Swedish Government, otherwise engaged in a struggle against international terrorism, shows that it is closing its eyes to the truth, while turning a deaf ear to the obligation of world governments to fight local as well as international terrorism in all its forms.

KRAJINA SPEECH ON FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTED

LD041009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 3 Oct 85

["SFRY Assembly -- Federal Chamber Krajina's Introductory Speech"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of the Federal Administration, today spoke at the Federal Chamber's session of the SFRY Assembly on implementing a program of activity for transforming the Federal Administration in 1984.

At the beginning of his speech, Krajina stressed that a report succinctly showed the effect of transformation. However, though many activities were visible and a small number of tasks had been reazlied, the transformation has still not been understood and adopted as an everyday task and obligation for all organs which have obligations with respect to transformation.

What we have always been stressing, as an organ dealing with questions of the organization of the Federal Administration and matters related to these tasks, is that the program of transformation should not be reduced to, or understood as, a program for the organization of cadre changes in the administration, which would imply only its reorganization and a reduced number of them employed.

Instead, the main task of the transformation of the state administration is a better and more effective implementation of established policy and carrying out laws, other regulations and acts. Parallel to this, a fuller realization of the responsibility of the organs for the implementation of these obligations is needed, Krajina stressed.

The administration has carried out its task in direct implementation of laws, other regulations, and general acts relatively well. The application of the law, through tackling matters in the administrative procedure, contributed to efforts to realize rights and duties of the working people and citizens, as well as organizations of associated labor and other social subjects. It can be said that the work effectiveness and quality in this field has improved in the recent period.

Promoting the organization and working methods of the state administration, federal in particular, is a significant question of the transformation. As I have stressed, this is not exclusively a matter of reorganization. It is a question of the need to put the "macro-organization" in such a position that it ensures good "cover" for the area for which the organ is formed. In this it is also essential to avoid parallelism in work, which can be done only through careful defining of the competence and areas for each organ.

At the moment, we are at a stage of working out changes and amendments of the law on the organization of the Federal Administration. With the aim of ensuring rational organization and responsibility of the Federal Administration for the situation in the field, we have decided to establish those sort of relations which will ensure a stronger bond between all organs and organizations which act in this field.

Internal organization plays a major role in improving work methods and promoting efficiency and greater utilization of the cadre potential. It thereby exercises influence on the number of employees in the administration. Internal organization also influences the degree of responsibility of organs.

The number of employees in the Federal Administration has been reduced by 566 people since the adoption of the program. This reduction can be evaluated in view of the fact that the number of employees in the three most numerous organs -- the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Customs Office, and Flight Control, which employ a total of 8,265 people -- has not been reduced. In specialized technical services which employ around 2,200 workers, the number of employees has been reduced by 165. It can then be seen that in the remaining sections of the Federal Administration -- that is, in the Federal Administration in the narrow sense of federal secretariats and committtees, federal institutes, administration, and inspectorates which employ 4,308 workers -- the reduction in the number of employees has been realized with the established 10 percent.

Recently, the Federal Administration has been rejuvenated and refreshed with new cadres. That is, over 10,000 workers have worked in the Federal Administration for up to 10 years, which is around 70 percent of the employed. Second, over 65 percent of workers in the Federal Administration are under 40.

The educational structure of the cadres is conditioned by the nature of the tasks and jobs carried out by the organs of the Federal Administration. It is essential that the educational structure improves so that 76 percent of the workers in federal secretariats and committees have higher qualifications. In federal inspectorates 73 percent of the cadre have degrees which enable them to carry out their tasks. However, more frequent cadre changes and flutuation influences the stability of the presence of creative cadres in the Federal Administration, which has a negative impact on the quality of work carried out by the Federal Administration.

That is, the fluctuation of the Federal Administration cadres is very high. From 1974 to 1984 (that is, in 10 years) over 4,400 workers left the Federal Administration. At the same time 5,589 new workers were employed. This information shows [words indistinct] employment.

The fluctuation of the Federal Administration cadres is caused by a series of factors; primarily it is the result of the socioeconomic situation. Personal incomes in the Federal Administration significantly and permanently lag behind incomes of the same category workers in the economy. In earning assets for personal income, the lag in the first 6 months of 1984 amounted to 31.66 percent. In the first 6 months of this year, that is 1985, it now amounts to 56.62 percent.

I wish to stress one more question with respect to the socioeconomic position. That is, over 5,000 workers in the Federal Administration have not solved their accommodation problem; 3,500 of them have no accommodation at all. If you add to this the social climate and the treatment of the administration, which is very often considered bureaucratic, closed within itself, inefficient, and a bit guilty for all our problems, then it is obvious why the Federal Administration does not attract creative cadres.

OFFICIAL DEFENDS NEW PERSONAL INCOMES PROPOSAL

AU051851 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 85 p 2

["Excerpts" from the speech by Stojan Andov, vice president of the Macedonian Executive Council, in a discussion at the Marxist Center in Skopje -- date not given]

[Excerpt] The fear that the new blueprint for personal incomes is unconstitutional and that it brings the danger of a return to hire relations is unfounded.

It takes into account both the economic necessity and the essential relationship of self-managing socialism: that the worker should control the social capital which he creates and that he should be motivated to do it.

Two months ago the LCY Central Committee adopted the Draft Positions on Ideopolitical Problems of the Implementation of the Constitutional Position of Workers in Controlling and Deciding on Income and Social Reproduction Funds. The very first reaction to the publication of this document shows that there are some misunderstandings about the positions, and even essentially different views on them.

Ideological doubts about the new blueprint for personal incomes are explained with the assessment that it, in fact, constitutes an abandonment of the constitutional concept of personal income. It is said that personal income is a single category and that it can represent a material expression of the new self-managing socioeconomic position of workers only if its integrity is preserved. It is further explained that when the personal income contains two parts -- one part obtained on the basis of a worker's achievement in his work place, and the other on the basis of the success of his contribution to the process of operations with social capital -- and when the first part of the personal income makes the reproduction of labor power possible, then precisely this part, the reproduction of labor power, represents a changed form of a worker's hire and keeps the worker in a hire relationship.

This, however, is an illusion. In order to carry out his constitutional obligation, which is to expand the material basis of his own labor and of social labor, a worker must necessarily first maintain this material basis at the extent in which he inherited it, and then expand it further. The material basis certainly does not consist merely of the means of production, but also the working ability of the workers who operate these means of production.

Therefore, in order that the worker may meet simple reproduction, it is not sufficient that he should provide only for the reproduction of the means of production -- which is to say, instruments of work and materials of work -- but also for the reproduction of his own working ability. If the worker does not succeed in this, if this is not assured by the system, then all the protestations that workers' hire relations have been abolished in self-managing socialist society are mere empty words.

BUDGET PROPOSAL DEBATED, CLARIFICATION ASKED

LD091911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The long-awaited and long-delayed proceedings to coordinate the standpoints on the changes in the law on financing the Federation started in the Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today. Delegates received all of the essential changes with reservations. Consensus has neither been reached on the proposed way to readjust the funds earmarked for the Yugoslav People's Army nor on how to allocate additional funds to the underdeveloped. The Federal Executive Council has been called upon to clarify the provision under which the volume of the federal budget could be changed in the course of a year under certain conditions.

The delegations from Slovenia and Serbia do not agree with the proposal that the funds earmarked for the Yugoslav People's Army should be readjusted if in the course of a year the margin exceeds 5 percent of the estimated national income on which the federal budget for that year is based.

A remark was made to the effect that the funds for the Yugoslav People's Army should be divided into two categories: funds for modernization (which the above proposal could be applied); and other funds (for material expenses, incomes, welfare services) which are expected to remain in line with economic trends.

The proposed way to determine the additional funds in the federal budget on the basis of the estimated social product has been rejected by the undeveloped republics and Kosovo, which pointed out that it is unfair to discriminate in this way between the users of the budget. In their view, the funds should be allocated on the basis of the realized social product, as was proposed for the Yugoslav People's Army. The Macedonian delegation will not agree on the law unless the Federal Exeuctive Council withdraws its decision to discriminate between the users of the budget, Negre Novakovski stated.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, ECONOMY

LD110508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium today held a consultative meeting with the executive secretaries of LC central and provincial committees who are responsible for the issues concerning the political system of socialist self-management. The Presidium reportedly discussed the present and forthcoming activities of the League of Communists prior to elections for delegations to self-managing organizations and communities and delegates to the assembly of sociopolitical communities, as well as the realization of the program of LC central and provincial committees' activities concerning elections.

The Presidium also noted that the first stage of preparations for the election of delegates was successfully completed. Other very responsible tasks face members and organs of the League of Communists, whose activities in the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions, and other organizations and communities should contribute to a widespread political mobilization of working people and citizens aimed at the realization of the key tasks of our present-day society.

To this end the Presidium carried out an exchange of views on the way of organizing ideopolitical action and on the contents and character of the entire electoral activity, in keeping with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on LCY tasks concerning 1986 elections.